## TELEGRAPHIC. Our Cable Dispatches.

Our Cable Dispatches.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 27.—The question whether the death sentence of the Fenian convicts will be carried out or not, engroises public attention. The press of England and Ireland, generally, urge that the sentences be committed to transportation for life. It is said that Minister Adams will interpose to save McClure from the scaffold.

DUBLIN, May 25.—If the Fenians are to be hung the authorities expect reprisals on the part of the Ferians. The houses of the Judges and Crown Connsel are guarded day and night by armed policemen in otizens' dress.

ST. Petersburg, May 25.—Since the London Conference, the Eastern Question has assumed more importance; efforts will be made to settle it.

The United States offers to sell Russia the iron clad Miantonomah, a frigate and two new cruisers.

The United States offers to sell Russia the iron clad Miantonomah, a frigate and two new cruisers. The offer is likely to be a cepted.

London, May 27—Noon.—Consols 934; United States Bonds 723.

London, May 27—Evening.—Consols 934; United States Bonds 723.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—Noon.—Cotton firm; Uplands 11; Orleans 114; sales 10,000 balos. Breadstuffs steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; Uplands 11d.; Orleans 114d.; sales 12,000 balos. Sugar firm at 24s. 3d.

Washingto News.
Washingto News.
Washingto Nay 27.—John H. Surratt was broughs into Court to-day to be tried for murder and conspiracy to kill President Lincoln. His brother Isase had been brought from Texas, and was in the Court room. The defence were ready for the trial, but the United States were not. The latter represented that they had used due dit-gence, but as yet had been unsuccessful in procuring the attendance of four or five important wit-

GALVESTON, May 27.—An attempt to collect taxes here, levied during the war in Confederate currency, which would escrifted the property of Union men, called forth an order from General Griffin, forbidding the collection of such taxes.

Judge Rivers, of the 9th District of Texas, decides that negroes are not competent witnesses in the trial of white men.

The theriff of Victoria County refuses to take greenbacks as a legal tender.

From Brazos via Galveston. New Obleans, May 27.—News from Brazos via Galveston says that the American consul at Monterey confirmed the capture of Maximilian. The reply of President Jaurez to Minister Campbell recounts the griovances of his party at the conduct of Maximilian. He justifies the previous executions and declines to promise the safety of Maximilian in the case of his capture.

From Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE. R. I., May 27.—The will of Shuball Hutchings, a leading merchant of this city, who died last week, has a bequest of \$10,000 for the education and improvement of the negroes in the

From Mexico Capture of Maximillan.
Washingrox, May 27.—A telegram has been received from the State Department from New Orleans, dated the 26th inst., transmitting an official letter from Juarez, dated at San Luis Potosi, on the 15th inst., stating that Querataro has fallen at — o'clock this morning. Maximilian, Mejin, Costello and Miramon are prisoners. Domestic Markets.

New York, May 27. Flour dull and drooping:

Whost declining. Corn unchanged. Po'k steady at 22 20. Cotton quiet at 27c. Gold 363. Stocks heavy total.

heavy. Evening Disparch.

Cotton firm, sales 16,000 bales at 27c. Flour dull and declined 19a20c. Wheat declined 2a3c. Corn steady and in good demand. Provisions quiet and mohanged. Whiskey quiet. Sugar steady and in 1800 good demand. Coffee steady? Naval stores quiet. Turpentine, 63a6tc. Rosm, 4a8c. Freights dull and declining. Exchange firm at \$109ja109j. Gold closed at 36ja37c. Governments quiet and mohanged. Stocks closed firm and slightly advanced.

advanced.
CINCINNATI, May 27 Flour unchanged. Corn dull. Whistey unsetsied and no sinal Provisions quiet and unchanged.
LOUISVILLE May 27. Superfine Flour \$9 25a 10 60: Mess Pork \$2: 25. Bacon, 94c. for shoulders 124c for clear sides. Raw Whiskey, free, \$2 20; Prime Lard 124c. 1
NEW ORDERS MAY 27. Sales 1750 bales, firm.
LOW Middlings 244a25c. Receipts 2720. Exports 1901 Super Louisians 24a 115c. choice, 14c.:

Sugar, Louisiana 2ds 1110., Sugar, Louisiana 2ds 1110., No. 12, 1140. Molasses nominal. Final Molasses nominal. Final Molasses nominal. Final Molasses nominal. Sugar, 1500. Corn in gcod demand, added 2f cents. Mixed and yellow, \$1 2 at 22; ed 2f cents. Mixed and yellow, \$1 2 at 22; ed, \$1 25at 30. Oats firm at \$22,255c. Bacon te, \$1 25at 30. Oats firm at \$22,255c. Bacon te, \$1 25at 30. Oats firm at \$2,24,255c. Bacon te, \$2,42,255c. Bacon te, \$ Clear, 134c. Fork dull at \$24.234.25 57; Lard. 13c.; in kegs, 14a142c. Gold, 35; Sterling, 46a49; Key York Bight Exchange, 1 discount.

(1) Mostrat May 27. Sales 307 bales; doesd quiet. Middlings 23a231c. Receipts 9 bales.

Augusta, May 27. The market quiet but firm; sales 102 bales. Receipts 39 bales. Strict Middlings 24c.

Savannah, May 27.—Cotton firm; Middling Up-lands 24224 c. Sales 220 bales. Receipts 350. WE HAVE received the following order, Mayor Gannan, relating to the quarantine es-tablished by the United States Government on the coast of Florids, and invite the attention of ship-

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,

General General.

No. 8.

In compliance with instructions from Brevet Major General John Pope, Commanding Third Military District, a side quarks inc will for established within this command, as early as possible, comprehending all Porte upon the easiern, southern and western coasts of Florida. To this end there, will be stationed at every Port, a Surgeon, with boat and crew, whose duty it shall be to board and inspect every vessel stiempting to enter the harbor, as stoom as they have passed the bar, and to give them all incommany orders for their destination.

In order to enable this officer to compel all vessels to submit to this inspection, there shall be kept ready at all points where permanent forts command the entrances, three guns loaded, two of them with ball, with a detail of at least five gunners always on duty.

to St. Augustine; at Fernandina; near the Light in Appalachee Bay; and at Appalachicola; ressel will be permitted to proceed and enter the corosit by written permission of the Boarding

cals having thy infections or contagious dis-board will be ordered to proceed direct to the marantine station and report to the Surgeon in

essels arriving from the West India Islands, from est, or from any port where the Cholera or Yell w prevails, with or without disease on board, will be to proceed to the same point. ie Quarantine stations will be established as fol-

The Quarantine stations will be established as tollows:

"Ror the Eastern District; one at the month of the St.
John's River, to be located by the Commanding Officer, by advice of the senior Medical Officer, and after consultation with the civil authorities; on the Gulf coast; one to be located near the Appalachicols; one at Pensacols Harbor; one at Kay West; one at the Tortugas Islands, and one at Tampa 1 sy. The first three will be be located by the Comm nding Officers of the nearest military posts, upon the advice of the Surgeons, and consultation with the navel and civil authorities; that at the Tortugas, by the Commanding Officer and Surgeon.

Each Quarantine anchorage will be marked by a yellow buoy, surmounted by a yellow flag.

Tamporary hospital accommodations, for the reception and core of the sick, will be provided at points most convenient to the Quarantine suchorages, by the Commanding Officers and Surgeons.

and one of the sick, will be provided at points most convenient to the Quaranthe suchorages, by the Commanding Officers and Suryons.

3. No vessel will be permitted to leave any Quarantine station without a written permit of the Surgeon in charge. Yessels that have had any infections or contagious diseases on board, will be compelled to remain at the Quarantine anchorage twenty days after all traces of in fection have been temoved from them.

Yessels arriving from any infected ports, with or without disease on board will be compelled to remain in Quarantine ten days.

4. The Commanding Officer at St. Augustine will send messengus to Singrus, Indian River, and other Inless on the Atlantic Coast, to request the civil authorities, or prominent chizzens to co-operate in establishing a strict Quarantine at those points.

5. The Commanding Officer at Tampa will respectfully request the Naval Commander on the station to make the nece sary arrangements to enforce the Quarantine in that harbor, and will render him all the assistance in his power.

ATTORNEY GENERAL STANSBERRY'S OPINION

Washington, May 25 .- The Attorney General has prepared the following opinion upon the clauses of the Reconstruction Act with reference

Reconstruction Laws.

to voting and holding office. The provisions relative to the powers and duties of the commanding officers, etc., will be considered in a future opinion: ATTORNET-GENERAL'S OFFICE, | May 24, 1867. SR: I have the honor to state my opinion upon questions arising under Act March 2, 1867, entitled an Act to provide for the more efficient government of rebel States, and an Act of March 23d, 1867, enof rebei States, and an Act of march 231, 1807, cat-titled "An Act supplementary to an Act enti-tled an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," upon which ques-tions the military commanders of districts in which these States are comprised, have asked your in-

structions.

The first and most important of these question may be thus stated: "Who are entitled to vote and who are disqualified from voting at elections provided for or coming within purview of those acts?"
The first provision upon this subject is to be found in the fifth section of the original act and declares the qualifications and disqualifications of voters for an election to be held for delegat s to the pro-posed Constitutional Convention in each State, and for an election to be held for the ratification of the nstitution that may be framed by such Con-

That section provides that delegates to such onvention shall be elected by male citizens of aid State, twenty-one years old and upward, of thatover race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year preious to the day of such election, except such as vious to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participating in rebellion or for felony at common law, and that the same qualifications so required for the election of delegates shall also be required upon election for ratification. The proviso to this section also excludes from right to vote for delegates to convention every person excluded from the privilege of holding office, by an amendment of the Constitution of

ing office, by an ameadment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and known as article fourteenth. The sixth section proceeds, that until people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to rep-resentation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all reany civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control or to supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments—all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others who are entitled to vote under provisions of the fifth section of this act, and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under provisions of third article, Section—of said constitutional amendment. It is to be observed here that qualifications of a voter are by fifth section limited to election of delegates to the convention and to question whether such Convention shall or shall not be held, and that no qualification is declared for a delegate so to be elected, but by sixth section same qualifications as to a voter are required in all elections to any office under the existing provisional governments during their continuance and as to eligibility at such elections certain classes are excluded. The first section of supplemental act provides that "the commanding general in each district shall cause a registration to be made of male citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age and upward residents in each county or parish in State or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by original act. The person of foring himself for registration is also refied to vote for delegates by original act. The person offering himself for registration is also required to take an eath tor convenience. I now divide into paragraphs or sections, preserving as near as may be language of act. He must swear or

affirm as follows.

First. That he is a citizen of the State, and his resided in said state for — months, next preceding day when he takes oath, and tuat he now resides in the county of — or in parish of — in aid State.

Second. That he is twenty-one years old.

second. That he is twenty-one years old.

Third. That he has not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States.

Econtrol That he has never been a mamber of any State Legislature nor held any executive or udicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies

member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any the Conjugation of any state to support the Constitution of the United States; and afterwards engaged in insurgection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. Sixth. That he will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability, encourage others so to do.

there so to do.
Second section of this act provides that after the

others so to do.

Second section of this act provides that after the completion of this registration in any State, and after at least thirty days' public notice of the times and places which the commanding general shall appoint and direct, an election shall be held for delegates to the convention, and a rule is given to fir the number of delegates to be elected, and the appointment of these delegates in proper civil sub-divisions, giving to each sub-division representation in the ratio of the registered voters.

The third section provides that at the election for delegates registered voters shall vote for or sgainst convention. The fourth section provides for an election to ratify the constitution that may be framed by the delegates, and the right to vote at this election is confined to persons registered. The sixth section provides that all elections in the States mentioned in said original act shall during the operation of such act, be by ballot, and all officers making said registration of voters and positiveting said election shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take an oath prescribed by the act of July 2d, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office."

The first consideration which requires my attention upon the question as to the right to vote, arise upon the regulation of voters; questions of qualification or disqualification is fixed by registration. No power is given to any other board or any other authority, after registration is completed, to change the registry. Persons whose names are admitted to registration, are entitled to vote subject to the limitatio's hereinafter mentioned, and none others. This registration must be completed before the first day of September, 1867.

The functions of the board as a board of regis-

The functions of the board as a board of registration cannot be extended beyond that fixed time, but after that the duties which remain to be performed by the officers composing this board are limited to holding and superintending elections, and making proper returns to the commanding general. This brings is to the direct question who are entitled to registration. 1st. As to citizenship and residence. No person is entitled to vote who shall not be a resident of the State for one year previous to the day of election. It is not necessary that this prayings residence for a year should exist at the time the parson applies for registration. A person in all other respects entitled to vote is entitled to registration, although he has not at that time been a resident of the State for a full year. For we find that in the supplemental act that the oath as to residence does not require the applicant to swear that he has been a resident for a year, but only requires him to state the number of months of his residence, contemplating a period less than as well as a full term of twelve months. Therefore, as to such a person so registered, if it happen at any election subsequently to be held, that the time of his residence. twelve months. Therefore, as to such a person so registered, if it happen at any election subsequently to be held, that the time of his residence, counting from the day of election, does not cover an entire year, he cannot vote at such election, for this supplemental act does not, as to residence, change the provisions of the original act, as it is expressly provided by it, as to regulation, that it shall include only those who are qualified to vote by the original act. To carry out the purposes of the law in this respect as to residence, the Board of Registration should note opposite the name of the person whose residence has not extended to the full term, the exact time of his residence as to citizenship.

chisement for felony committed a ainst the laws of a State or the United States, consequent on a conviction in the courts, either of the United States or of a State, or declared by the laws of either, would be fatal under these facts.

I am not aware of any law of the United States which works disparently as to right of sufface by the works disfranchisement as to right of suffrage by the force of the act itself, nor does such a consequence follow from conviction for treason or consultance following irom conviction for treason or consultance to commit treason, or for any other act of participation in rebellion. The provision in the Constitution of the United States as to treason against the United States does not declare what to treason against the Online States does not declare which shall be the punishment on conviction of treason. That is left for Congress, with the limitation that corruption of blood shall not follow as a consequence, or any forfeiture, except during the life of the party. Congress in the exercise of its power to declare the punishment, has limited such punishment as a consequence of conviction to ed such punishment as a consequence of conviction, the penalty of death or imprisonment, and ma rumissi of slaves owned by the party, and to disquahficati the penalty of death or imprisonment, and ma numission of slaves owned by the party, and to disquantication from holding any office under the United States. I am not advised of any statute now in force in either of these ten States, except, porlans, in Virgin a, which declares disfranchisement as to the right of suffrage by force of

The fourth and fifth sections may be considered to The fourth and fifth sections may be considered to-gether. The party applying for registration must swear that, "I have mayer been a member of any State Legis-lature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards energed in insurrection or rebel-tion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or indicial officer of suy ature, or as an executive or judicial officer of au-to support the Constitution of the United States State to support the Constitution of the United States and afterwards orgaged in insurrection or rebellion against the States, or given aid and comfort to the entities thereof."

These clauses of the eath in effect extend disfranchise ment beyond the provisions of the original act and the prior clauses of the act itself, in the important particular that neither conviction nor judgment of court, nor an express legislative enactment is required to establish the fact of disfranchisement.

In legal parlance, disfranchisement under these clause

In legal parlance, disfranchisement under these clauses of the oath results from matters in pais. But in one respect these clauses limit the generality of the original act as to disfranchisement. The original act contemplates that disfranchisement under these clauses from not arise from varticipation in rebellion alone, but other elements must concur—that is to say, holding certain offices, or taking the official oath by certain officers and afterwards participating in the rebellion against the United States. 'he consideration of these two clause leads to two distinct subjects of inquiry. First, what offices or officers are comprehended? Second, What act amount to engaging in insurrection or rebellion against convention. But as to those legislative bounds which passed what are called ordinances of secession, by what ever name they may have been called, I am of opinion are appeared comprehended within

considered an one rot the United States, or Section or judicial fofficer of any State within the meaning these clauses? Various classes of officers are here it tended, State officers and Federal officers, xecutive tion of the persons interested as much importance, the rule of designation adopted as to members Congress and of a State Legis ature had not been follow Or, if that were found impracticable, that some edefinite general rules had not been declared. The ertainty becomes manifest in the application of the are to be reduced to a particularity by exposition made according to the intent of the act. Those statutes which comprehend all things in the letter, the siges of the law have expoun ed to criend but to some things. Those which generally prohibit all people from doing such an act, they have it terpreted to permit some personal act, they have adjudged to reach some personal in the letter, they have adjudged to reach some personal properties of the act and comparing one part with another, and some imes by foreign c roun stances." I deem it proper here to fix some clear ideas of the general intent of these acts and by what rule of construction, strict or liberal, that intent may best be arrived at. The intent, as expressed, is to enable the people of each of these States to frame a constitution for the si-te by the exercise of the right of suffrage. There are clauses of the act giving the right by general terms of description to the poople generally, and especially to those who have never enjoyed the right before. There are other clauses of the act which by general terms as the results of suffrage from hose who have always enjoyed it.

The rule of construction as to the clauses which give

this right of surrage from those who have aways enjoyed it.

The rule of construction as to the clauses which give the right must be liberal, and as to hem the general terms are not to be restricted, but as to those clauses which derogate from the existing right the rule of construction must be strict, that none should be excluded who are not clearly within the letter and intent. I begin, then, with the inquiry whether officers of the milities of state are embraced within these terms of description, and I have no doubt that they are not. Certainly Corress, as to the officers of a State, was not content to u e who are not clearly within the lotter and minist. I orgot, then, with the inquiry whether officers of the militia of a State are embraced within these terms of description, and I have no doubt that they are not, Certainly Congress, as to the officers of a State, was not content to u of the term at large and without qualification, but, as we see, intended to qualify. The usual words to manifest that intent would have been adopted, and the terms would have been the judic al and executive, the civil or military officers of the State. Accordingly we flud when that was the purpose, as we see it was in the third section of the Constitutional Amendment, known as article 14th, Congress expressed that purpose very cle-rly. That section provides that no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, who, as a member of any State Legislature, or as executive or judicial officer of a State, had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebolion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. This third section is expressly referred to more than once in these acts. It is made, in fact, part of these acts. Its language is followed word for word in these disqualifying clauses as far as was possible, except in the particular in which one is made to apply to eligib lity, and the other to the right to vote. When, therefore, we find that Congress, in declaring what persons shall be distranchished from holding any office, expressly includes military as well as civil officers, as in third section of amendment, and in providing what persons shall be distranchished from wolfing what persons shall be distranchished from well made to apply to eligib lity, and the other to the right to wote. When, therefore, we find that Congress, in declaring what persons shall be distranchished from holding any office, expressly includes military officers were

The state of the control of the cont

tive and Judicial Department than to those whose functions and duties are merely limited and subordinate.

I have already called attention to the comprehensiveness of these exclusions as to time. Now, to eclare them equally comprehensive as to persons, and to say that they embrace all officers, large and small, coming in any sense within the description of executive or judicial officer, who have at any time during their lives held any one of these offices, would have this inevitable result, that in the formation of the Constitution of a State by the agency of its own people, a large proportion, perhaps a majority, of the most intelligent and capable of the people would be excluded. There is no part of my duty in attempting to give construction to these laws in which I find myself involved in such painful uncertainty as in determining what officers outside of the classes already designated come within the just range of exclusion. tive and Judicial Department than to those whose func-

brought within the operation of disfranchisement to distinguish a class whose duties are not localized, who stand in direct relation to the State, and who, in my opinion, cannot properly be designated as executive or indicial officers of a State—I mean that class of persons who exercise special public duties rather in the nature of occasional employments than general and continuing official duty. This distinction between officind employment, and between an officer of a State and an agent of a State is well established. Chief. Justice Tilchman, in a Serz, and Hawle 149, recognizes it in the case of Commissioners appointed to lay out roads and canals and other works of public improvement. The question arose upon a section in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which provided "that the Governor shall appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for." The Chief Justice says: "It has never been ascertained, nor is it, easy to ascertain, to what offices this power of appointments extends. I speak of offices created by law since the making of the Constitution. The word office is of very vague and indefinite import. Everything concerning the administration of the constitution of the general interests of society, may be supstimion. The word once is of very vague and manning import. Everything concerning the administration of justice or the general interests of society, may be supposed to be within the meaning of the Constitution, expecially if feas or emoluments are annexed to the office; but there are matters of temporary and local concern, which, although comprehended in the term office, have not been thought to be embraced by the Constitution, and when offices of that ki d have been created the Legislation has associations made the appointment in the law

those ten States the same out was required at to mean hers of the Lagislature skid the executive and judicial officers of the State.

This brings me to the question, who is to be consumed an officer of the United States within the meaning fithe clause under consideration? Here the term office is used in its most general sense and without any quasication as legislative, or executive, or judicial, and think as here used, it was intended to comprehend military awell as civil officers of the United States who had taken the preseribed out. Inasmuch as the vocation of the

well as civil officers of the United States who had take; the preactived outh. Insamech as the violation of the official outh and the United states, which is broken by robellion agains the United states, the reason is apparent for its distranch motificers of the United States on the Officers of a total distranch motificers of the United States on the officers of a State.

In low come to consider what is the meaning and scope of the disqualification arising upon that part of the oail-which requires the person to state that he has not encaged in insurrection or rebellion sugainst the United States, or given aid and comfort to the ensures thereof. I must have repeat, what has been said before, that to word disqualification two elements mad concur. I disqualification of the opinion of the United States, or given aid and comfort to the ensures the United States, or given aid and comfort to the companier of the United States, and second—ingaing in robollion against the United States, and second—ingaing in robollion against the United States, and second—ingaing in robollion against the United States, or giving aid or counter to their enomics. B th these must not only concur, but they must concur in the order of time negations. First, the office and the oath, and afterwards engaging in rebellion or giving aid and counfort. A person with has held an official only in the order of time negations. The office and the oath, and afterwards engaging in rebellion or giving aid and counfort. A person with his has been and the oath, and afterwards engaging in rebellion or giving aid and counfort to their enomination of the oath, and the oath, and afterwards engaging in rebellion of the oath, and who has not afterwards participated in the rebellion, but has no prior thereto held an office and taken the official oath, and who has not afterwards engaging in respective to the oath of the oath

ho, during rebellion, acted in an official capacity here the duries of officer necessarily had relation to a support of the rebellion, such as members? rebel Legislatures and rebel Congress, and rebel onventions, and rebel diplomatic agents of the rebel onfedracy, or such other officials whose duties more precisity ameritained for the support of the rebel cause, just be held to come within the terms of exclusion. Of-

reise not only of offices created for the nurpose of effectually carrying on hostilities, but also of any ose offices which are required in every community, ther in peace or war, for the administration of in-

The obligations of allegiance, when thus separated from the corresponding right of protection, and the breach of that alle innea, are necessarily modified under such circumstances. The obligation is less stringent, and a breach of that obligation less reprehensible than in cases of temporary or local insurrection. Nor mu t we orget that throughout these robed States there were large classes of their populations more or less opposed to the r-bellious movement, and who were yet more or less necessarily involved in its support.

I have already said that the language used in this act as to participation, carries the idea of voluntary participation, and I am satisfied that these considerations, rowing out of the nature of the rebell on, induced Courses to use the word "engage," in the place of involunters

oation, and I am satisfied that these considerations, rrowing out of the nature of the rebell on induced Cougress to use the word "engage," in the piace of involuntary par icipation. When an insurrection, by its continuance and power, takes the form of a de facto government, and prescribes and enorces laws over the needle within its territory, individual rights and obligations undergo an inevitable modification, and the rightful and displaced authority, when it again comes into place, must, in a measure, accommodate its action to circumstances, and consider many things as rightfully done, which, in a mere insurrection, would have no color legality. This pruciple is recognized by all civilized

nor and time for holding the election of delegates to the convention, or satisfaction of the constantion framed by that convention, or for other purposes.

The first section of the supplemental act provides that a registration of voters shall be made before the first of septemb r. 1867. The fourth and subsequent sections provide for means by which this registration is to be effected. The Commanding General is

septemb r. 1867. The fourth and subsequent sections provide for means by which this registration is to be effected. The Commanding General is lirected to appoint as many boards of registration is may be necessary, consisting of three loyal officers or persons to make a complete registration, succrittend the election, and make return to him of votes, list of voters and of persons elected as delegates by a plurality of votes cast at said election; and ipon receiving the said returns shall open the same, secretain the persons elected as delegates, according no returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of votes given on thar question shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification; and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to rame a constitution and civil government, according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary. When the same shall have been so ramed, said resolutions shall be submitted to the convention for ratification to persons registered undor the provisions of this ac, at an election to be conducted by efficers, or persons appointed or to be appointed by the commanding General, as herembefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of tinrty days from the date of the notice thereof, to be given by said convention, and ret rus thereof s all be made to the Commanding Joneral of the district.

The sixth section provides that all elections in the intess mentioned in said act to provi e for the more efficient government of the robel States, shall, during the Jorations of stid act, be by ballot, and all others nature states and substitute to the conducting said election shall, before entering upon the discharge of their luttles, take and subscribe to the said provided for he punishment of wind and corrupt perjury. The state prescribed, such

CURRENT TOPICS.

The London Speciator reports a rumor that Mr SEWARD is "negotiating for the purchase of all British America from the Pole to forty degress north latitude, and from the Pacific to the Canadas;" and Lord STANLEY is said not to be averse to such a transfer. The Speciator thereupon remarks: "If Mr. Seward has made any such offer, we trust Lord STANLEY will remember that the owner of the American Pacific seaboard will always be the most formidable enemy India could have." Whether or not there is any truth in this rumor, it is of course impossible to say. We surmise, however, that it is nothing more than a canard. Since the Russian purchase all the wits n Yankeedom, and it would seem, some even outside the pale, have been at work, conjuring up new plantations, to be bid off by Mr. SEWARD. To be sure, there is some excuse for his covering the West Pacific coast, for he wants the right of way to Walrussia.

Sunday was a very hot day, and yesterday more n. Of this, however, we have no right to complain, as this has unquestionably been one of the longest and latert springs we have ever known. While this has given us dwellers in the city a very agreeab e atmospheric condition, we fear our country friends are not equally contented; for while th nights were cold, and thus retarded the growth of the infant cotton plant, the grass, thanks to the copious and frequently recurring showers, has not suffered under a similar arrest of development; and we are in daily expectation of receiving long letters from the interior full of loud laments, and bristling with the woful wit about fine crops of hay in the cotton fields, and covert allusions to snake bites, and other kindred subjects, well known to our cotton planters, for have they not been the regularly recurring themes of wit, well worn, every summer during the last ten decades? General BAKER is getting a very menviable no-

toriety, in connection with the Boots and Sun-BATT ceses. The New York World, a few days ago, pronounced the so-called Booth Diary a lame forgery, manufactured to order by some newspaper correspondent. This charge, in our opinon, is sustained by excellent circumstantial evience. Riding sixty miles that night after the ssassination, when he had broken his leg jumping off the stage at the theatre, and the "broken oone tearing his flesh at every step," can hardly be called a very probable story, even after all the ircumstances of danger and urgency are taken into consideration; and that then he should have topped, not to have his leg splinted and bandaged, but to see what the newspapers said about im, and to make entries into his diary—is, to say the very least that can be said, passing strange Now, we see that "General" BAKER Says Mrs. SUB-BATT confessed to him "her complicity with the conspirators, so far as the inter-ded abduction was concerned, but affirmed that she rejuctantly yielded to the urging of BOOTH in aiding the plot of assassination." The New York Times very pertinently asks why he did not testify to this fact on the trial of Mrs. SURBATT.

The following from the New York Times, of Friday, while not as yet applicable to this latitude, may serve the useful purpose of averting such a conjuncture: "The unusual punishment of a fine and one month's imprisonment, was yesterday imposed by Justice Dowling, at the Court of Special Sessions, upon a Third Avenue Railroad Conductor, who was found guilty of assaulting and ejecting from his car, a boy-passenger, who refused to yield his seat after he had paid the full fare. We trust that this exemplary penalty will not be without its warning effect upon the class to which the prisoner belonged, many of whom, by their rudeness to passengers, have disgraced their employers and afforded much cause for complaint on the part of magnstrate found no palliating circumstance in the fact that the conductor wished to find room for a female. He held that the yielding of a seat was entirely a matter of courtesy, and took occasion to make some suggestions to the fair sex, in connection with this matter, which are of a timely char-

Boston is a christian town, and has a christian people; it is in fact the teetotalest city on this mundane sphere. The very smell of Monongahela is a penitentiary offence; how strange and at the same time how sad the reflection induced by a report from that godly city, that "there is no diminution of arrests for drunkenness in Boston, since the closing of the Bar-rooms" oy legal process. The New York Times, contrasts this picture of the Puritan city with Paris on Sunday as recently portrayed by its correspondent. This, too, during the carniva times of the Exposition. He says: "Neatness, order, decency are every where; and if there i anything else in Paris, it does not make its appearance in public. People come out by the hundred thousands—all the liquor shops of Paris are open; there is no Maine Law; the supply of liquor is unlimited, and not one person is seen drunk." Larkest night, where should be greatest ight.

M. EMILE GIRARDIN appealed against the judgment of the Correctional Police Court, which had se tenced him to 5000f. fine (this was his second conviction), for holding up tie Government to natred and contempt in an article in his journal La Liberte. The appeal, which came on before the Cour Imperiale, has just been dismissed with costs, and consequently the judgment of the lower Court confirmed. The article for which he was prosecuted was a sort of commen on the first judgment, in which, according to the Court, the same offences were repeated. In the preamble to the present sentence the Court finds that, being condemn ath here referred to is the eath to be taken by the peron applying for registration.

I have very carefully examined all the provisions of his set and I can find no authority for any each to be aken by any one ouching the qualifications of the applicant for registration, but only this eath: I am clearly if opinion that any other touching the qualifications of the applicant would be extrajulcian and without authority and the false swearing could not be assigned as perjuly upon such unsutnorized outh and especially in provision to the exith eection above quoted which declares what also swearing shall amount to perjuly is expressly amitted to any eath in this Act prescribed. In arriving it this conclusion, I have given due weight to that part of the first section of the Act which declares that the truth finds no favor under the present all they want; that if dangers are pointed out to the first section of the Act which declares that the truth dangers are pointed out to with first section of the Act which declares that the truth finds no favor under the present Government, and that it is by servility people gain all the savering occasioned them, and is condemned; that flatterers only are loaded with favors, where against the Government, and having stated in his second article that he was condemned for speaking the truth, he reproduced all the assertions contained in his spirit. He declares that truth finds no favor under the present Government, and that it is by servility people gain all the assertions contained in his spirit. He declares that truth finds no favor under the present Government, and the was condemned for speaking the truth, he reproduced all the assertions contained in his spirit. He declares that truth finds no favor under the present Government, and the very large that the was condemned for speaking the truth, he reproduced all the assertions contained in his spirit. He declares that truth finds no favor under the present of the false swearing excited in his second article that he was condemned for ed for having excited in his first article verity, calumny, persecution, condemuation, imprisonment and exile, etc. M. Girardin announced his intention before the

ase came on of appealing to the Court of Cessation if the Cour Imperiale decided against him.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

MARRIED. On Thursday evening, May 23d, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. P. T. Keith, Mr. B. C. ADAMS, of Beaufort District, S. C., to Miss JULIA O., youngest daughter of RICHARD CALDWELL, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaint nces of Mr. ROBERT JORDAN, Senior, and of his family, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former at Bethel Church This Afternoon, at

Four o'clock, without further invitation.

83 CHARLESTON MECHA ICS SOCIETY -- YOU are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of your late brother member, Mr. BOBERT JORDAN, Sr., at Bethel Church, This Afternoon, at Four o'clock. May 28 1 JAMES GUY, Secretary C. M. S.

MARI'N LODGE NO. 2, L O. O. F .- THE ifficers and Members of this Lodge are requested to as emble at Odd Fellow's Hall, This Afternoon, at 3 redock, o pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, ROBERT JORDAN. The Brethren of the Fraternity are

espectfully invited to attend. May 28 1 C. F. D. PETIT, Secretary

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOLLOWING THREE DRAFTS have mysterions'y disappeared fr leal in tham, as Mr. EPSTIN has stopped the payme

1. Draft of P. W. PLEDGER for \$183.32, accepted GEO. H. INGRAHAM.

2. Draft of J. H. STEVENS for \$66.11, acc

ROPER & STONEY. 3. Draft of J. J. DAVIS for \$70.25, accepted by GEO

INGRAHAM. EPSTIN & ZEMANSKY. May 28 8 NOTICE. I. HARRIETT ARIGAIL SAUK, Fife of WH. M. SACE, Grocer, corner of Line street and Sears Lane, give notice that thirty days after date, I will

ecome a Sole Trader on my own account. DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER will certainly exterminate these pests, if its use is perealers keep because they can get it for nearly nothing

Pon't be swindled. Ask for DUTCHER'S, which is sold by all live druggists. FINAL NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING emunds against the estate of Mrs. HENRIEITA HEATH, late of Charleston, deceased, will present the ame properly attested, and those indebted thereto will make payment to OTTO TIEDEMAN, Esq., corner Washington and Calhoun streets.

MILLWARD W. HEATH, Administrator of Mrs. Henvietta Heath

IN EQUITY\_COLLETON DISTRICT.-BILL FOR DOWER AND TO MARSHALL ASSETS AND ADMINISTRATRIX, JOHN RUMPH, DECEASED, LOUISA-J. RUMPH AND OTHERS, CREDITORS OF MRS. RUMPH AND MARY A. B. STOKES AND OTHers, heirs at law of john rumph, deceased.— Pursuant to an order of his Honor Chancellor Johnson in this cause made at the last February sitting of this the creditors of JOHN BUMPH, deceased, to prove th in spective claims before me at my office on or before the B. STOKES.

C. E. C. D. Commissioners Office, Colleton District, March 25t

first day of September next.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT aree months after date application will be made for renewal of Certificate No. 883, CITY OF CHARLESTON SIX PER CENT. STOCK, issued October, 1869, dated 2d May, 1856, and standing in the name of W. H. GOD FREY. 1smo3mo

NOTICE.-I, EMILY STAATS, WIFE OF JOHN H. STAATS, Butcher, do hereby give notice that I will become a Free Dealer in one month from date. EMILY STAATS king Street Boad

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election.

MESSES. EDITORS :-- YOU WILL PLEASE counce Gen. A. M. MANIGAUL/T as a Candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election. A CITIZEN.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dys—harmless, reliable, instan-taneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tents. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Oruggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley

BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

AT THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD .- HOWARD ASSOCIATION ESSAYS, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuses and Diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with Reports on new methods of treatment em ployed in this institution. Sent in sealed letter en velopes, free of charge.

Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. NOTICE T MARINERS .- CAPTAINS

AND PILOTS wishin - to anchor their vessels in Ashley

River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct

range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILBOAD

WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the S. C. TURNER, H. M. Harbor Master's Office. Charleston, February 6, 1966. February 7 ERRORS OF YOUTH .- A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Pre-

mature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free, to .ll who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was oured. Sufferer wish: g to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by acdressing, in perfect confidence, April ?2 3mos\* No 42 Cedar street, New York.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HU-MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York. PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE DISPENSARY OF

the Fourth Health District, in ch rge of Dr. J. SOMERS BUIST, has been removed from the City Hospital to the outheast corner of St. Philip and Warren streets, where patients will be seen between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., and 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., and calls left as heretofor GEORGE 3. PELZER, M. D.,